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USSR LIGHT INDUSTRY PLAN FULFILLMENT, ABOVE-PLAN PLEDGES  
 AND PROPOSED EXPANSION, SEPTEMBER 1952

[Comment: This report presents information on the fulfillment of light industry plans, particularly for the textile industry and the leather and footwear industry. It also notes the above-plan pledges made by certain factories and plants and the proposed expansion of others. All statements of an editorial nature, expressing opinions or courses of action to be taken, are from the respective Soviet sources.

Numbers in parentheses refer to appended sources.]

General

Several enterprise leaders of the Ministry of Light Industry Belorussian SSR are maintaining above-plan working strength without regard to the interests of the state. In 1952, ministry enterprises maintained 700 workers above plan. Obviously, this practice is costly to the state and must be stopped.(1)

Fulfillment of the assortment and quality plan means production of those articles which are necessary to the state and the population, and not just the production articles which are easy or profitable for industrial enterprises to produce. However, this does not appear to be clear to Robakidze, Minister of Light Industry Georgian SSR. In 1951, enterprises of the Ministry of Light Industry Georgian SSR grossly violated the assortment plan. These violations are continuing in 1952, particularly in the sewing, footwear, and silk industries. In the interests of the state, this situation must be improved.(2)

The Ministry of Light Industry Azerbaydzhan SSR fulfilled the 1951 plan 102.3 percent. In the first year of the Fifth Five-Year Plan, the volume of gross production increased 17 2 percent over 1950. During the first 8 months

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of 1952, the ministry exceeded the plan and increased production 13.3 percent over the corresponding period of 1951. However, production indexes would be even better if all enterprises of the ministry fulfilled the plan. Out of 27 enterprises, 10 did not fulfill the 8-month plan.(3)

It is a known fact that production volume and labor productivity can both be increased by complete utilization of operating machinery. However, each year, many rubles worth of footwear and sewn articles are shipped into Kazakh SSR. Leaders of the Ministry of Light Industry Kazakh SSR usually explain this as evidence of the inadequate production capacity of republic enterprises in operation. Actually this is not the case, since wool industry equipment is being utilized only 85 to 97 percent, and machines for fiber production in the knitwear industry are only 60 percent utilized. Tannery equipment is also far from being fully utilized.(4)

During the Fifth Five-Year Plan, gross production of the Ministry of Light Industry Kazakh SSR must increase 79 percent with an average yearly increase of 16 percent. Particular attention is to be directed to development of the leather, knitwear, footwear, sewing, and bast fiber industries. During the first 8 months of 1952, 16 out of 54 enterprises did not fulfill the plan.(5)

#### Textile Industry

##### 1. Cotton

In 1951, the Krengol'mskaya Manufaktura Combine in Estonian SSR produced 22 times more fabrics and nine times more yarn than in 1946. During the first half of 1952, more than 16,000 spindles and other textile equipment were received by the combine. As a result of the new equipment, during the first 7 months of 1952, yarn production increased 16 percent and fabric production 21 percent over the corresponding period of 1951. In 1951, the combine produced 4.7 times more yarn and 16.7 times more fabrics than in 1946.(6) The combine has pledged to produce 100,000 meters of fabrics above the September 1952 plan.(7) Before the Seventh Congress of the KP(b) Estonian SSR, it was reported that the Krengol'mskaya Manufaktura Combine was not receiving adequate guidance from the Ministry of Light Industry Estonian SSR. Minister Stolbov and other ministry leaders, knowing of the combine's failure to fulfill production plans, have not made the effort necessary to discover the causes of the production lag.(8)

In 1952, the Ministry of Light Industry Lithuanian SSR has pledged to produce from economized raw materials 20,000 meters of cotton fabrics above plan.(9)

During the Fifth Five-Year Plan, the L'vov Cotton Factory in Ukrainian SSR is to be expanded so that production capacity will be increased at least seven times.(10)

The Gori Cotton Combine in Georgian SSR is producing 6,000 kilograms of yarn and 35,000 to 40,000 meters of prime quality fabrics daily.(2)

To fulfill the Five-Year Plan for cotton fabric production in Azerbaydzhan SSR, weaving machine productivity must be increased 19 percent and spinning machine productivity 15 percent over 1950. Enterprise leaders must devote particular attention to the elimination of equipment stoppages which are serious hindrances in the efficient operation of textile combines. Violations of technical principles, unsatisfactory equipment repair, and poor labor organization result in incomplete utilization of machinery capacity in textile enterprises. During the first 8 months of 1952, the Textile Combine

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imeni S. Ordzhonikidze failed to produce 250 metric tons of yarn and 950,000 meters of undressed fabrics because of machine shoppages. A new, large dyeing and finishing factory is being constructed in the republic. This factory, as well as a weaving factory, must be put in operation in 1953. (3)

In 1952, textile workers of Ivanovskaya Oblast have pledged to economize 830 metric tons of cotton and yarn, and 30 metric tons of flax fiber and to produce from these economized raw materials 8 million meters of cotton and linen fabrics above plan. The oblast textile industry fulfilled the 6-month 1952 plan for spinning, weaving, and finishing by 101 percent. (11) During the first 8 months of 1952, oblasts textile workers produced 10 million meters of fabrics above plan including 3,500,000 meters from economized raw materials. In September, the Ivanovo Mixed-Yarn Combine has pledged to economize 50 metric tons of cotton and 30 metric tons of yarn and from these economized raw materials to produce 190,000 meters of undressed fabrics and 180,000 meters of dressed fabrics above plan. (12)

During the first 8 months of 1952, the Weaving Factory imeni Rabochiy Fedor Zinov'ye in Ivanovskaya Oblast produced 2,368,000 meters of undressed fabrics and 2,731,000 meters of dressed fabrics above plan. This is several times more than the above-plan production which was pledged by the factory for the entire year. (13)

In September 1952, the Oktyabr'skaya Spinning and Weaving Factory in Leningrad has pledged to produce 15,000 meters of fabrics above plan and by reducing production losses of raw materials to produce an additional 25,000 meters of fabrics and more than 3 metric tons of yarn. (14) During the first 9 months of 1952, the Rabochiy Spinning and Weaving Factory in Leningradskaya Oblast has pledged to economize 32 metric tons of cotton and 15 metric tons of yarn and from these economized raw materials to produce 650,000 meters of undressed fabrics. The 9-month plan is to be fulfilled by 26 September. (15)

The Sovetskaya Zvezda Spinning and Thread Combine in Leningradskaya Oblast has pledged to produce 350,000 spools of thread above the 9-month plan, to economize not less than 24 metric tons of cotton and 5.5 metric tons of yarn, and to exceed by 2 percent the September assignment for fabric production. (16)

The Spinning and Weaving Factory imeni M. V. Frunze in Moskovskaya Oblast has pledged to fulfill the 9-month 1952 plan by 22 September and to produce from economized raw materials 100 metric tons of yarn and 220,000 meters of undressed fabrics above plan. (17) The Trekhgornaya Manufakchura Combine in Moskovskaya Oblast has pledged to exceed the 1952 plan for undressed fabrics production by 500,000 meters and for dressed fabrics production by 1,250,000 meters. (18) In 1952, the combine is to increase production of shirt and dress fabrics made from artificial silk by 22 percent over 1951. The combine has pledged to economize 40 metric tons of cotton and 50 metric tons of yarn in 1952. (19) During the first 3 months of 1952, the combine produced nearly 400,000 meters of undressed fabrics and more than 824,000 meters of dressed fabrics above plan. (19) In September 1952, the Trekhgornaya Manufaktura Combine has pledged to produce 250,000 meters of dressed fabrics above plan. (20)

The Karabanovo Cotton Combine imeni III International in Vladimirskaia Oblast has pledged to produce 50 metric tons of yarn, 880,000 meters of undressed fabrics, and nearly 3 million meters of dressed fabrics above plan by 5 October 1952. (15) The Pyatyy Oktabr' Textile Combine in Strunino, Vladimirskaia Oblast, produced 2,500,000 meters of dressed fabrics above the 8-month plan. The combine has pledged to produce another 300,000 meters of fabrics above plan by 5 October. (21)

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In 1951, cotton fiber production in Samarkandskaya Oblast, Uzbek SSR, increased 47 percent over 1949.(22) During the first 9 months of 1952, the Begovat Cotton-Ginning Plant in Uzbek SSR has pledged to produce 240 metric tons of cotton fiber above plan.(23) By 5 October, the Fergana Textile Combine imeni F. E. Dzerzhinskiy has pledged to produce 90 metric tons of yarn, 320,000 meters of undressed fabrics, 28,000 meters of kersey, 260,000 meters of apparel belting (remennaya tes'ma) 26,000 meters according to source 257, and 14,000 meters of machine belting (privodnyy remen') above plan.(24) The Tashkent Textile Combine has pledged to fulfill the 9-month plan by 24 September and to produce 30 metric tons of yarn, 100,000 meters of undressed fabrics, and 225,000 spools of thread above plan.(26)

In September 1952, the First Spinning and Weaving Factory of the Tashkent Textile Combine has pledged to save 10,000 kilograms of cotton and to produce 25,000 meters of undressed fabrics above plan.(27)

During the Fifth Five-Year Plan, cotton fabric production in Turkmen SSR must be increased over the previous Five-Year Plan by 100 percent.(28)

During the Fifth Five-Year Plan, production of cotton yarn in Frunzenskaya Oblast, Kirgiz SSR, must increase from 104 metric tons in 1950 to 1,800 metric tons at the close of the plan period.(29)

## 2. Wool

In 1952, Lithuanian light industry has pledged to produce from economized raw materials 25,000 meters of wool fabrics above plan.(9)

Spinning equipment productivity of Ukrainian wool fabric factories is 10 to 15 percent lower than in enterprises of Moscow and Leningrad.(10)

The Tbilisi Worsted and Wool Fabric Factory in Georgian SSR has pledged to fulfill the 9-month 1952 plan by 23 September and to produce an additional 60,000 meters of wool fabrics. During the first 16 days of September, the factory produced nearly 2,000 meters of wool fabrics above plan.(30)

The Fine-Wool Fabric Combine of the Ministry of Light Industry Azerbaydzhan SSR has pledged to fulfill the September 1952 plan ahead of schedule and to produce 0.5 metric tons of yarn, 2,000 meters of undressed fabrics, and 5,000 meters of dressed fabrics above plan. During the first 5 days of September, the combine produced 900 meters of dressed wool fabrics and 160 kilograms of yarn above plan.(31)

In 1952, the Kupavinskaya Fine-Wool Fabric Factory in Moskovskaya Oblast has pledged to produce from economized raw materials 22,000 meters of dressed fabrics above plan.(32)

During the first 9 months of 1952, the Semipalatinsk Wool Fabric Factory in Kazakh SSR has pledged to produce 3,300 meters of wool fabrics above plan.(33)

In August 1952, the Frunze Wool Fabric Factory in Kirgiz SSR produced 3,500 meters of fabrics above plan.(34) During the Fifth Five-Year Plan, a wool-washing factory is to be constructed in Kirgiz SSR and the Frunze Wool Fabric Factory is to be reconstructed.(35)

## 3. Silk

In September 1952, the Punaue Koyt Factory in Estonian SSR has pledged to produce 5,000 meters of silk fabrics above plan.(13)

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At present, 17 silk-weaving machines are being installed at the Rigas Audums Silk Combine in Latvian SSR.(36)

During August and September 1952, the Tbilisi Silk-Weaving Factory in Georgian SSR has pledged to produce 210,000 meters of fabrics above plan, and by 5 October to exceed the plan for production of undressed fabrics by 110,000 meters.(37)

Workers of Glavstroylegprom (Main Administration for Construction and Installation, Ministry of Light Industry USSR) have pledged to install and put in operation 70 weaving machines, by 5 October 1952, at the new Filature No 2 which is being constructed in Beriyevskiy Rayon, Armenian SSR. During the fourth quarter 1952, the production capacity of the factory will be augmented by 200 weaving machines and 5,000 spindles.(38)

The Chkalov Silk Combine in Chkalovskaya Oblast has pledged to fulfill the 1952 plan by 17 December and to produce 203,000 meters of silk fabrics above plan. The combine has pledged to fulfill the 9-month plan for production of silk fabrics by 19 September and for the production of silk thread by 25 September, and to produce 160,000 meters of silk fabrics above plan.(39)

The Kirzhach Silk Combine in Vladimirskaya Oblast has pledged to produce 10,000 kilograms of silk thread, 137,000 meters of undressed fabrics, 400,000 meters of dressed silk fabrics by 5 October 1952. The combine had produced 10,600 kilograms of silk thread, 138,000 meters of undressed fabrics, and 445,000 meters of dressed silk fabrics above plan by 19 September 1952.(21)

In 1951, factories of Uzbek SSR produced 80 percent more silk and semisilk fabrics than in 1948.(27) In 1951, production of silk fabrics in Samarkandskaya Oblast has increased 59 percent over 1949.(22)

The Leninabad Silk Combine in Tadzhik SSR has pledged to produce 85,000 meters of silk fabrics above plan by 5 October 1952. As of 9 September, 60,000 meters had already been produced above plan.(13) The dyeing and finishing factory of the combine fulfilled the 8-month plan and produced 60,000 meters of dressed fabrics above plan. In September, the factory fulfilled the 9-month plan and pledged to produce 360,000 meters of silk fabrics above plan by 5 October.(40)

During the Fifth Five-Year Plan, silk fabrics production in Kirgiz SSR must increase 135 percent over 1950. The Osh Silk Combine is to be reconstructed during the Five-Year Plan.(35)

#### 4. Linen and Bast Fibers

In July 1952, the Vil'yandi Flax-Processing Plant in Estonian SSR obtained a long fiber yield of up to 75 percent which was 25 percent more than the highest previous yield. The plant fulfilled the July plan 163 percent.(41)

The Orsha Flax Combine in Belorussian SSR fulfilled the 9-month 1952 plan by 15 September and produced 392,000 meters of fabrics above plan.(42) Lithuanian light industry has pledged to fulfill the 1952 plan for preliminary processing of flax by 1 December and to produce 500 metric tons of flax fiber above plan.(9)

During the Fifth Five-Year Plan, Ukrainian SSR is to construct 12 new flax and hemp and bast fiber plants and two kenaf fiber plants.(10)

During the Fifth Five-Year Plan, several bast fiber processing plants are to be constructed in Kirgiz SSR. The Frunze Hemp and Jute Factory is to be reconstructed.(35)

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## 5. Miscellaneous

During the month of September 1952, the Sarkana Tekstilniyetse Textile Combine in Riga, Latvian SSR, is to receive nearly 60 new-type carding machines. Recently, the combine installed nine new fast spinning machines. In 1952, half of the combine's old spinning equipment is to be replaced with new. (36)

In August 1952, the Krasnyy Perekop Textile Combine in Yaroslavskaya Oblast produced 45,000 running meters of technical fabrics above plan. The combine has pledged to finish the 9-month plan by 23 September and to produce by 5 October 450,000 meters of fabrics above plans. (13)

Clothing Industry

The Sarkana Baltiya Knitwear Factory in Riga, Latvian SSR, has pledged to produce 12,000 knitted garments above the September 1952 plan. (43)

In 1952, Lithuanian light industry pledged to produce from economized raw materials 25,000 pieces of linen goods, 2,500 fur collars, and 1,000 children's fur coats above plan. (9)

During the first half of 1952, light industry enterprises of Chernovitsy, Ukrainian SSR, increased production over the corresponding period of 1951 as follows: outer knitted garments 21.9 percent, knitted underwear 27 percent, and hosiery 10.5 percent. (44)

By 5 October, the Kishinev Stocking and Underwear Factory in Moldavian SSR has pledged to produce 8,000 cotton and silk knitted garments above plan. (45)

The Azinshvey Factory in Azerbaydzhan SSR fulfilled the July 1952 plan 102 percent and the August plan 105.2 percent. (46)

The Krasnoye Znamya Factory in Leningrad has pledged to fulfill the 9-month 1952 plan by 28 September and to produce 761,000 pairs of hosiery, 34,000 pieces of underwear, and 10,000 outer garments above plan. (47) During the first 8 months of 1952, the Sewing Factory imeni Volodarskiy produced 15,000 coats and suits above plan. (15)

The Komsomolka Sewing Factory in Moscow has pledged to fulfill the 9-month 1952 plan by 25 September and to produce 3,000 dusters (plashchey-pyl'nikov), 3,500 pajamas, 13,000 pairs of underwear, and many other articles above plan. (48) The 7th Kosino Knitwear Factory in Moskovskaya Oblast has pledged to produce by 5 October 37,000 outer knitted garments above plan, including 20,000 articles from economized raw materials. (49) In September 1952, the Podol'skaya Knitwear Factory in Moskovskaya Oblast pledged to produce 2,000 pieces of knitwear above plan. (50)

During the Fifth Five-Year Plan, stocking production in Kirgiz SSR must increase 100 percent over 1950. The Five-Year Plan calls for construction of a sewing factory and a knitwear factory in the republic. (35) During the Fifth Five-Year Plan, knitwear garment production in Frunzenskaya Oblast, Kirgiz SSR, is to increase 1.3 times over 1950. (29) The Frunze State Sewing Factory imeni VLKSM in Kirgiz SSR has pledged to fulfill the 9-month 1952 plan by 20 September and by the end of the third quarter to produce the following above plan: 2,600 coats, 13,300 suits, 8,500 trousers, 2,500 dresses, 3,700 telogreyka (warm, sleeveless jacket), 1,200 blankets. (51)

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By 5 October 1952, the Kozmunar Leather Combine in Tallin, Estonian, SSR, has pledged to produce more than 12,500 pairs of footwear above plan. The combine has pledged to fulfill the 9-month plan for chrome leather production 102 percent.(52)

Light industry enterprises of Lithuanian SSR have pledged to produce, in 1952 from economized raw materials 12,000 pairs of leather footwear and one million square decimeters of chrome leather shavings (spilki) above plan.(9) The El'nyas Leather and Footwear Combine in Shyaulyry, Lithuanian SSR, has pledged to produce 15,000 pairs of footwear above plan during the first 9 months of 1952.(53)

During the third quarter 1952, the Bol'shevik Tannery in Minsk Belorussian SSR, pledged to fulfill the plan ahead of schedule and to produce 1,200,000 square decimeters of chrome leather above plan.(54)

During the first half of 1952, light industry enterprises of Chernovitsy, Ukrainian SSR, increased leather footwear 12 percent and rubber footwear 86 percent over the corresponding period of 1951.(44) During the first 8 months of 1952, the Kiev Footwear Factory in Ukrainian SSR fulfilled the gross production plan 117.1 percent. The factory has pledged to exceed the September plan and produce 1,400 pairs of footwear above plan.(15)

The Bendery Footwear Factory No 3 in Moldavian SSR has pledged to deliver 15,000 pairs of footwear to the trade organizations by 5 October 1952.(55) In August 1952, the Footwear Factory imeni Sergey Lazo in Kishinev, Moldavian SSR, produced 10,000 pairs of footwear above plan.(56)

The Footwear Factory imeni Mikoyan in Azerbaydzhan SSR has pledged to fulfill the 9-month 1952 plan by 27 September and to produce 7,000 pairs of footwear above plan.(46)

In 1952, the Irkutsk Footwear Factory No 1 in Irkutskaya Oblast pledged to produce 30,000 pairs of footwear above plan.(57)

In 1952, the Moscow Footwear Factory No 3 must produce from economized raw materials an additional 3,000 pairs of footwear.(58) During August and September 1952, the Parizhskaya Kommuna Footwear Factory in Moscow pledged to produce 32,000 pairs of footwear above plan. The factory fulfilled the August plan ahead of schedule and produced 18,000 pairs of footwear above plan.(59) In September, the factory must produce not less than 30,000 pairs of footwear from economized raw materials.(32) As a result of economizing in the use of raw materials during the first 8 months of 1952, the factory produced 126,000 pairs of footwear. The factory has pledged to produce 140,000 pairs of footwear above the 9-month plan.(60)

Large amounts of capital in Kazakh SSR are diverted in superfluous and unnecessary production reserves and above-plan balances of finished products. In August 1952, Kazobuvrest (Kazakh Footwear Trust) had on hand 7 million rubles worth of raw materials (basic and subsidiary materials) and 6 million rubles worth of unsold finished products above plan. Meanwhile, many enterprises of the trust permitted high overhead expenses and machinery stoppages because of raw materials shortages. The Kustanay Leather Combine now has on hand 2 million rubles worth of raw materials above plan while several of the combines's shops are not receiving a steady supply of raw materials. During the first half of 1952, production halts because of that condition amounted to

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11,995 man hours. Footwear factories of Kazakh SSR have a reserve of 2,400,000 rubles worth of soft leather goods of inferior grades. This reserve has accumulated in the course of several years. Unfortunately, enterprise leaders have not and are not making use of these raw materials resources.(61)

The Plastkozh Plant in Uzbek SSR has pledged to fulfill the 10-month plan by October 1952 and to produce 20,000 square meters of kersey, 25 metric tons of plastkozh (imitation leather), and 107 metric tons of rubber above plan by the end of the month.(25) The Tashkent Tannery imeni Stalin has pledged to fulfill the 9-month plan by 26 September and to produce 13 metric tons of hard leather, 150,000 square decimeters of Russia leather, and 5 metric tons of rawhide above plan.(62) By 5 October 1952, the Tashkent Footwear Factory No 1 has pledged to produce 30,000 pairs of footwear.(23)

According to the Fifth Five-Year Plan, production of footwear in Turkmen SSR should more than double the production of the Fourth Five-Year Plan.(28)

During the Fifth Five-Year Plan, footwear and hard leather goods production in Kirgiz SSR is to double 1950 production. A footwear factory is to be constructed in the republic during the plan period.(35). During the new Five-Year Plan, footwear production in Frunzenskaya Oblast, Kirgiz SSR, must increase 70 percent over 1950.(29) The Frunze Footwear Factory No 1 in Kirgiz SSR produced 1,600 pairs of prime quality footwear above the August plan.(34)

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